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Frank A. Mathewson

Government Affairs Director

May 24, 1994

Mr. William F. Caton, Acting Secretary Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street NW, Room 222 Washington DC 20554

RE: ex parte Presentation in GEN Docket 90-314

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MAY 2 4 1994

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF SECRETARY

Dear Mr. Caton:

This is to advise that representatives of QUALCOMM, Motorola and AT&T met today with the PCS Task Force to jointly discuss issues related to the importance of industry development of equipment standards for PCS. The presentation is summarized in the attached materials which were handed out during the discussion.

Attending for QUALCOMM were Mark Epstein and Kevin Kelly; for Motorola, Michael Kennedy; and for AT&T, Arlene Strege, Joanne Wilson and myself.

Should any questions arise, they may be directed to me.

Sincerely,

Mothewson

Attachment

cc: PCS Task Force Attendees (w/o attachment)

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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION:

PCS Standards and Their Global Economic Impact

AT&T Motorola Qualcomm

Presented to:

Federal Communications Commission PCS Task Force

May 24, 1994

AT&T, Motorola and Qualcomm recommend the following actions:

- 1. The FCC should strongly encourage industry standards bodies to adopt equipment standards on a timely basis.
- 2. The FCC's equipment authorization rules should require compliance with timely developed industry standards developed by an ANSI accredited body.
- 3. The U.S. Government should endorse North American Wireless Standards to promote worldwide export.

- Opening comments
- The pros and cons of PCS standards
- PCS within the National Information Infrastructure
- Standards and the global wireless market

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Opening Comments

- Technical standards are different from industry/business regulation
- There are advantages and disadvantages to standardization
- All standards are not the same
- Some degree of technical standardization is necessary to achieve U.S. goals for PCS

How Wireless Standards Have Developed

	Interface	Implementation	Interoperability
Company Committee	Analog AMPS CDPD IS-95		
Committee Company	IS-54	GSM / DCS1800	IS-41

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One PCS Standard

Pros

- ✓ Unrestricted roaming
- ✓ User choice of operator
- ✓ Volume manufacturing
- ✓ International impact

Cons

- ✓ Restricts service diversity
- ✓ Favors established technology
- ✓ Consensus process breeds delay

No PCS Standards

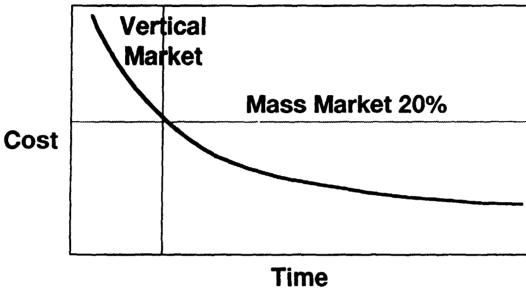
Pros

- Ultimate technology flexibility
- ✓ Faster time to market than with one standard

Cons

- ✓ No interoperability, even with the same basic technology
- ✓ Potential for many proprietary poorly documented systems
- ✓ Jeopardizes roaming
- ✓ Limits user choice of operators
- ✓ Potential abandonment of users
- ✓ Low volume manufacturing
- ✓ Diffuses U.S. impact in global wireless market
- ✓ More complex PCS/microwave coexistance
- ✓ Operator and manufacturer confusion

Typical Technology Cost Curve[†]



Learning curve (market realities)

- Very expensive to shift
- Mass markets always use trailing edge technology
- New technologies take 15-20 years to reach the mass market

[†] B. Goodstadt, EDS MCS. Presented at Universal Personal Communications Conference, Columbia University, May 13, 1994.

U.S. Market Penetration Rates

 Telephones 	100%
• TV	100%
• Cable	60%
 Video games 	40%
 Personal computers 	30%
Pagers	20%
 Cellular phones 	15%

A Mass Market requires 20% household penetration

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PCS Within The NII

According to the Computer Systems Policy Project, 1994:

"(There are) critical points in todays infrastructure that must be interoperable if the NII vision is to be successfully implemented."

PCS Within The NII

Categories of critical interfaces for interoperability in the NII.

1. Appliance to Network:

The interface between an information appliance and a network service provider;

2. Appliance to Application:

The applications programming interfaces (APIs) between an information appliance and emerging NII applications;

3. Application to Application:

The protocols that one NII application, service, or system uses to communicate with another application service or system; and

4. Network to Network:

The interfaces among and between network service providers.

PCS Within The NII

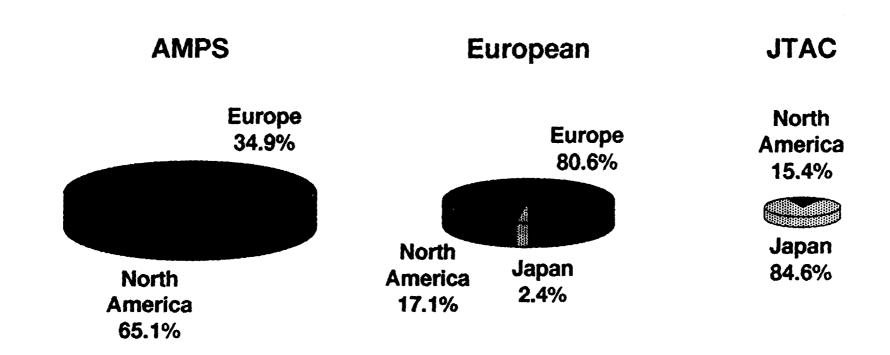
More from the CSPP

Government must promote competition

"... government policies should be designed to move the markets toward competition by encouraging market openness and interoperability. This can be achieved by eliminating barriers to entry and exit in local communications markets; requiring standardized, open interfaces to nonbundled components to enable interconnection; ..."

- Opening comments
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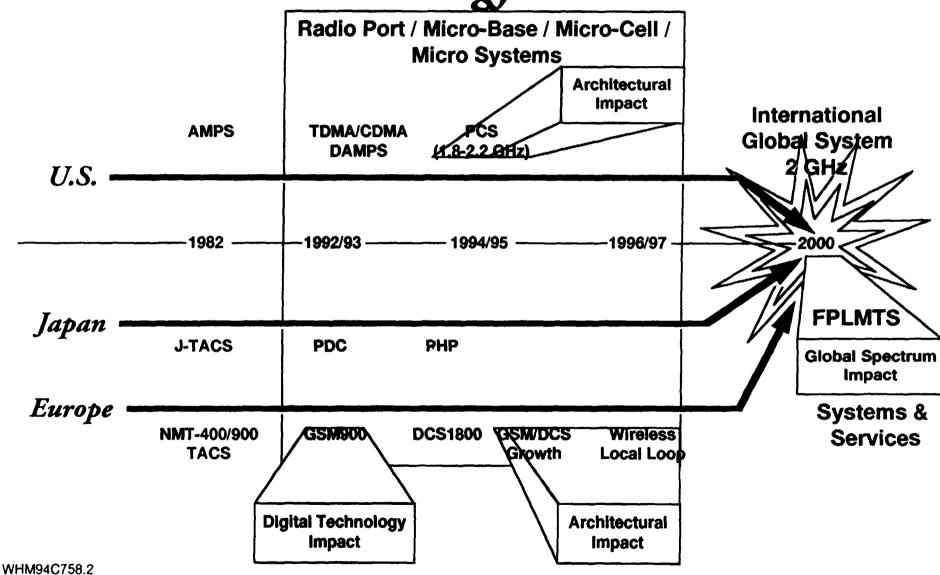
Distribution of Worldwide Cellular Market Share by Regional Standards Based on Subscribers Served, January, 1993



Source: Ericsson and AT&T

WHM93B758.1

Services And Technology



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